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A SYNOPSIS

OF THE

Secret and Political History

OF THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THE CAUSES LEADING THERETO AND THE EFFECTS.

SHOWING HOW

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAME TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES — THE SECRET WORKING AND CONSPIRING OF THOSE IN POWER, AND THE MOTIVE AND PURPOSES OF PROLONGING THE WAR FOR FOUR YEARS.

In Twelve Numbers, to follow each other in quick succession.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

By FAYETTE HALL,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

SYNOPSIS.

The first number gives in a cursory or desultory manner some of the events covering nearly the whole period of the Lincoln dynasty, to be followed by the President's connection with and adherence to Spiritualism; consulting, receiving and following instructions from the oracles, the same as they were consulted and followed in the days of pagan Greece and Rome.

A description of Lincoln's Mediums and their so-called controls.—One of them, a young girl who is now living and who has just written a book, giving an account of her experiences in Washington during the war and of her services to President Lincoln.

Her controls were at that time "Romano," "Wisdom," "Priscilla," "Bright Eyes" and "Pinkie," with others of whom a description will be given. She has since added to her corps of spirit assistants, "Duck Legs" and "Abraham Lincoln," who have been of great service in producing her book.

Her book is entitled "Was Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist," published by Rufus C. Hartranft of Philadelphia.

A review and criticism of the book and of Lincoln's Mediums generally.—A review of the management of the war and the manner in which it was conducted.—The needless reduction and capture of Fort Fisher and other outlying military Stations, consequently the useless and wanton sacrifice of brave men's lives and almost countless treasure.

General McClellan's and General Fremont's* military and engineering theories and plans correct.—General Sherman's March through Georgia a mission of vandalism, destruction and desolation, in violation of all rules of modern civilized warfare and in violation of the Constitution which forbids the seizure or destruction of private property, even of rebels.

President Lincoln as a military commander, in the opinion of his admirers, also as a naval commander when he took command of the Flag Ship Malvern and the Fleet on the James River on the night previous to the surrender of Richmond, when, like the Jews at Jericho with their rams' horns, or Nero with his fiddle at

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* General Fremont is here refered to in his military and engineering capacity alone, not in his ultra political ideas.

the burning of Rome, he ordered the ships' guns to be fired to make history and a noise.—A conspiracy of Union men and republicans to capture Lincoln and his Cabinet in the White House, and to hold them as prisoners, with an expose of the secret working, and a call for a provisional government.—The call for eight hundred thousand fresh troops and the energetic measures then adopted alone prevented its consumation, or at least the attempt.—J. Wilkes Booth and his conspiracy.

The six prominent officials who were the cause of Mrs. Suratt's execution all came to a violent or disgraceful death. Five of them committed suicide, the sixth one died a miserable drunkard in a cold, bare, desolate room, without a friend.—Abraham Lincoln alone responsible for the retention, consequently the suffering of prisoners, both North and South, for notwithstanding the Confederates held fifty thousand prisoners in excess during the war, four thousand more died in Northern prisons than in the Southern.—The Confederates offered to, and would gladly have exchanged and released every prisoner that they held.

The Causes of the War.—The Puritanic elements of bigotry, assumption, arrogance and dictation the cause of nearly all the trouble the country has had.—The bigamist and murderer, John Brown, aided, assisted and encouraged by Northern fanatics to incite negroes to insurrection and murder.—What would be the effect if a set of murderous fanatics were fitted out by people of the Southern States and sent North to incite every laborer who might be dissatisfied with his condition to arise and cut their employers' throats and seize their property.

The Subject of Slavery.—New England men and New England ships brought most of the slaves from Africa to the United States, Brazil and the West Indies for whom they paid in old iron and New England rum which was distilled mostly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.—Peter Fanueil, after whom the "Cradle of Liberty" is named was long engaged in the importation of slaves and when upon his death bed one of his vessels, named the *Jolly Bachelor*, was on her way to the coast of Africa after a cargo of slaves.—When the dealers in negroes ran short of stock they seized and sold the Indians.—The wife and child of King Philip were sent to the West Indies where they were sold and died as slaves.—While the pious Puritans were shrieking for freedom, for themselves, they would have enslaved a world.

"One of the first acts of the Virginia Legislature after they became a State was for prohibiting the importation of slaves."—The persecutions by New England bigots of all differing from them

religiously and politically.—The inhumanity and cruelty of Northern masters to their white slaves.—The right of secession first claimed by New England. Abraham Lincoln a secessionist, and makes a secession speech in Congress in the winter of 1847-48.

The claim is made that the Emancipation Proclamation was a war necessity. With the same propriety the mules or any other private property might have been included, or with just as much sense and reason, President Lincoln, like General Joshua, might have commanded the moon to have stood still, and given it until it got full to consider, under penalty of having the man in the moon set free, as he could not accomplish the one or the other until he had obtained possession.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. War in any case is to be deplored, and is but a relic of barbarism, in which civilized and enlightened nations have no right to indulge. If it is right for nations to rise up, and from any real or fancied cause, array their armies against each other to do battle to the death, and slay thousands to satisfy their demands and brute passions, it is right for two individuals to satisfy their disputes and grievances in the same identical manner, by the slaying of one or both as the case might be. There are but three causes for which the taking of human life is justifiable; those are, in defense of life, liberty and property. The hanging of the bigamist and murderer, John Brown, placed him on the calendar of Saints and Martyrs, and J. Wilkes Booth immortalized Abraham Lincoln.

This history will stand on its merits, and being the truth, justice will eventually be done though the heavens fall.

The numbers will be placed before the public as soon as possible after their issue. Until that time the first number can be obtained by remitting fifty cents and addressing,

DR. F. HALL,

New Haven, Conn.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED, Public and Otherwise.

[*Yale Literary Magazine, May, 1891.*]

Of the great mass of historical evidence in regard to the late Civil War, its management and results, one of the most interesting publications is that which is now being written and published by Mr. Fayette Hall, of New Haven. The subject and treatment are unique, since it is the secret and political history that is taken up, and facts and occurrences are brought to light which in so far as they have existed before have been regarded as mere pigments of the imagination, or factional aspersions called into being under the influence of party feeling and prejudice. The first number of the work, which is now published, in a general way, shows the manner in which President Lincoln and certain members of his cabinet were influenced and governed in their official acts by the so-called sect of spiritualists and the personal motives by which they were actuated. While the testimony here given is contrary to all that we have heretofore regarded as almost sacred history, yet since it is mainly the personal experiences of the author and is offered in the spirit of fairness and justice it is certainly entitled to respect and a cordial reception by all Students of American history.

[*From the President of the Bayou Lafourche Central Railroad Co., New Orleans, La.*]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 6, 1891.

Dr. Fayette Hall, 41 Court St., New Haven, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2nd inst, together with pamphlet No. 1 of "The Secret and Political History of the War of the Rebellion," are at hand and contents impartially noted. In answer, allow me first to tender you my sincere thanks for the pamphlet with your compliments. I have read it through and through and dare say, that it appears to be written in such a lucid and concise style, that one finds himself thoroughly interested through every line to the end, and once there, feels a desire for more. I cannot see any matter contained in the pamphlet that should draw any chronic criticisms except from a prejudiced mind. I can see nothing else in it, but strict impartiality coupled with a desire to tell the truth. I fully agree with you in saying that the President should have abided by the Law and the Constitution and that the

only way to override such was to first create laws to repeal those which were obnoxious and then under the new law, to act as the exigencies of the case would have required. But, it does seem, from my historical knowledge of the late Rebellion, that many means were adopted because of a belief in the justification of the end to be attained. As a matter of fact, however, it was the very best thing that could ever have happened in the United States, to wit: the freedom of every person within its borders. No man is born a slave, and I am certain that you will agree with me, that no man has a right to make his fellow man a slave. There is much truth in your pamphlet, and that kind of truth which strikes home, and which is better felt than described. This alone should commend the book to thoughtful readers, who will well be able to judge for themselves; and, if you hear not the truth from all, you can rest assured that the truth will make itself felt.

I expect to subscribe for your work and as soon as you have any further numbers ready, please let me know.

With my best wishes for the success of your enterprise and with the hope that we may see it published in full, etc.

I remain, very truly,

Jos. MAILLE.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 14, 1891.

Hon. Fayette Hall, New Haven, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: My father, the General, has directed me to express to you his regrets, that his absence from the city and other causes have prevented him from acknowledging sooner, receipt of your first number of "The Secret and Political History of the War of the Rebellion." He has read it with absorbing interest. He therefore requests you to add his name to your list of subscribers and to hereafter forward the numbers to his address as given below.

Before closing, permit the writer himself to express his admiration at the terse style of the work and at the bold and independent spirit of the author.

I remain, very respectfully,

R. T. BEAUREGARD.

Address: GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, No. 255 Esplanade Ave., New Orleans, La.

This is said to be one of the most remarkable historical productions of the day. If true, the most astounding, if not true, one of the most ingenious.

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